The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. I. SATURDAY, October 19, 1799. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

List of Letters remaining in the

Post-Office, Pittsburgh, October 1, 1799.

A.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Meadville, 2; Daniel Andrews, Meadville, 2; Archibald Armstrong, care of John M'Dowell, Pittsburgh; Wm. Abraham, care of David Carnahan; Alexander Anderson or Hugh Sterling, St. Clair township, 2; Robert Ainslie, George Allen.

B.

James Blair, care of Roger Alden, Meadville, 4; Robert Burrows, Lowry's, Fort Erie, 2; Jas. and Margaret M'Donald, care of David Mead, Meadville, 2; Robert Brownfield, Meadville; John Brooks, John Baird, care of Thos. Reese, Erie; Wm. Burnsides, care of James Robinson; George Burns, Pittsburgh; James Batty, 2; Thos. Boyd, care of Rev. John Riddle; Alex. Baird, taylor; John Beaver, Georgetown; Wm. and Samuel Bonner, care of Wm. M'Cune, Pittsburgh, 2; James Bruff, 2; Robert Baldridge, near Budd's ferry; Wm. Brown, Thomas Barr, Wm. Bennot, care of John Stewart; Joseph Barnet, Mifflin township; Mary Brown, Westminster; Joseph Beggs, Racoon; Abraham Banks, John Bradley, Joseph Breaden, Yough; Thomas Bigger, care of James Horner; Doctor Daniel Boardman, Captain Daniel Bissell, Capt. Russell Bissell.

C.

William Campble, Shanango, 3; John and James Cochran, care of John Brooks, Meadville; Jacob Carmack, Le Bœuf; Thomas Carson, care of Jeremiah Sturgeon, Pittsburgh, 3; Robert Cunningham, care of John Woods, Pittsburgh, 4; Ann Cochran, Chartiers; James Culbertson, M'Kee's Port; John Cunningham, Wallace's mill; Abraham Clement, Ann Collins, care of Henry M'Gee, Pittsburgh; John Crawford, care of Rev. Mr. Swan, 2; Samuel Carne, care of Wm. M'Cune; John Covington, George Crawford, Elizabeth township; Mary Crelop, Jane Colbert, Yough; Luke Crafford, John Chambers, care of Wm. Wrightman; Wm. Carrel, Mifflin township; Wm. Chess, Barnabas Coon, care of Samuel M'Cord, Pittsburgh; Augustin Le Clery, John Crawford.

D.

William, James or Oliver Dunn, Erie, 3; David Dicklon, Pittsburgh; John D. Delay, Thomas Dunlap or Wm. White, care of Rev. Mr. Power, 3; John De Lacey, Elizabeth Donaldson, James Dougluf, Margaret Dennis, care of Joseph Scott, Monton's run; Thomas Dinsmoor, Turtle creek; Alexander Dunlie, Capt. Henry De Butts, John Dick, care of Wm. Gormley, Wm. Denniston, care of Wm. Gormley; Dudley Day, captain Lyman's company; James Duncan, care of Alexander Wilcock, Pittsburgh.

E.

John Ewing, care of Joseph Hackney, Meadville; Wm. and John Easlin, 3; John or James Eaken, 2; George Elliot, Monton's run; Robert Edgar, care Rev. Mr. Anderson; Joseph Engleman, Wm. Egelton, care of John Frew.

F.

Jesse Fulton, near Charleston; Alex. Fowler, Benjamin Fletcher.

G.

John Gear, Meadville; Robert Giffin, Pittsburgh; Rachel Garden, Pittsburgh; Robert Gowdy, Mifflin township, 2; James Gelly, Moon township, 2, care of Andrew Willock; Charles Glenn, care of John Brown, Noblestburgh; Alex. Gerry, care of Rev. Mr. Riddle; John Gilmore, care Alexander Wright; Samuel Grey, care of Thomas Reed; Jane Glass, Wm. Griffith, care of John Reed; Samuel Gilcrittive, Adam Grant, John Gallater, Wm. Green.

H.

Frederick Haymaker, Meadville; Jac. Hoils, Meadville; Wm. Hemler, French creek; James Hart, John Hannah, care of Thomas Wilson; Thomas Hughs, care of John Bryan, Racoon; Noah P. Hopkins, James Hamilton, Edward Hoey, John Hall, Joseph Hutton, Sam. Hallet, Anthony Hauffman, Wm. Hannah, Geo. Holdship, Pittsburgh; James Hull, care of James Morrison, carpenter; Charles Harah, Yough; James Hatche, care of John Reed.

I.

James and Robert Robertson or George Heard, French creek, 2; Nathaniel Irish, 3; Joseph Johnston, 3; Jones and Morriton, Chas. Johnston, care of George Thompson; Sam. Johnson, Christopher Irwin.

K.

Robert Kilpatrick, care of Jas. Dunn, Meadville, 3; Robert Knox, Pittsburgh; Jas. Kennedy, Racoon; James, Robert and David Kernaghan, care of David Carnaghan; James Kirgo, Shanango; David Kennedy, James Kirker, Turtle creek; John Kinkead, Peter's creek; Lucius Kibbee, Coll's station.

L.

Robert Lowry, Lowry's Port, Erie; John Long, Meadville; Moses Logan, care of John Brooks, Meadville; Samuel Little, French creek; John Lowe, Franklin; James Linch, care of David Barr, 2; David Logan, James Logan, care of Charles Craig; James Lowry, Nethanock; David Laing, Dennis Loughy, Pittsburgh; John Lindley, Yough; Andrew Long, Little Beaver.

M.

Michael M'Claskey, care of George Amerd, Turtle creek; Hamilton M'Clintuck, Oil creek; Mulford or Hugh Marsh, care of Alexander M'Dowell, Franklin; Hugh M'Geral, Franklin, 2; Archibald M'Means, care of David Mead, Meadville; James M'Donold, Meadville; H. M'Colough, Le Bœuf, 3; Wm. Mann, Le Bœuf; Lieut. Charles Martin, Le Bœuf; Owen Macgowan, Pittsburgh; Capt. Joseph M'Kenney, 3; Andrew M'Caughey, Braddock's Field, 2; Samuel Martin, care of Alexander Shaw, Pittsburgh; Hugh Martin, care of John Heron; John M'Culloh, care of John Reed; Martha M'Kinney, George M'Combs, care of John Irwin; James Moor, Beaver; James M'Cormick, Montour's run; Charles Moorland, Robinson's run; Wm. Martin, John Mitchell, care of Andrew Robinson, Pittsburgh, 2; Polly Morrison, Pittsburgh; Patt. Mulloney, James Means, care of Thomas Ekens, Pittsburgh; Hance Morrison, Nathaniel Montgomery, Wm. Morrison, Beaver; Hugh M'Dchicholm, James M'Laughlin, James M'Lorning, James Mullen, care of Wm. Dunning; Joseph M'Crurey, James, Barnard and Sarah M'Gelrick, care of John Boyd, Pittsburgh.

N.

Joseph Neel, Andrew Norris, hatter; Wm. Newel.

P.

Wm. Preser, Meadville; Joseph Palmer, Pittsburgh; Wm. Porter, Pittsburgh; Sarah Power, Williamsport, care of Wm. Irwin, Pittsburgh; Nathaniel Paterson, Thomas B. Patterson, Henry Paterson, Mathew Provance, Joseph Postlethwait, Nathaniel Parks.

Q.

William Quigley.

R.

William Robinson, care of David Hamilton, Gingerhill, 2; Doctor J. Robinson, M'Kee's Port; James Reiley, care of Thomas Crabb, Pittsburgh; John Reed, M'Kee's Port; James Robert, care of John Marie, Pittsburgh; Thos. Rogers, care of Jeremiah Sturgeon, Pittsburgh; Wm. Raborg, J. Rabb, Pittsburgh; Hugh Richardson, care of Robert Henderson, Pittsburgh.

S.

Christopher Siverling, Franklin; Wm. Shotwell, French creek; Joseph Sanford, Meadville; Thomas Smith, Shanango; John Summers, care of Joseph Hackney, Meadville, 2; Adam Stewart, Meadville; Edward Smallman, Pittsburgh; Wm. Snodgrass & Co. Wm. Saville, care of John Reed, Pittsburgh, 3 Samuel Searight, care of Alexander Wright; Stephen Spalding, Pittsburgh; John Sheriff, St. Clair township; James Seed, Turtle creek; Hamilton Seaton, Tobias Stilley, David Shephard, Pittsburgh; Jacob Stewart, John Stewart, Nicholas Scheyer, Gerhard Shaffer, Wm. Sloan.

T.

William Thorn, carpenter, Pittsburgh; Jacob Thomas, Pittsburgh; Alexander Thompson, care of John Johnson, Pittsburgh, 4; Wm. Towman, care of Andrew Watson, Pittsburgh; John Tod, Peter's creek.

V.

Cornelius Vanhorn, Meadville.

W.

John and Elizabeth Wilson, Oil creek, care of Wm. Miles; Archibald Watson, Le Bœuf; John Welch, Cornelius Arnold, care of Alexander Willock; Wm. Wade, care of John Irwin, Pittsburgh; Wm. Wilson, Pitt township; Norman Wilox or Thomas Kennedy, Pittsburgh; John or Hugh White, Beaver, 5; James Wilson, Beaver; John Watt, Yough; Wm. Willoby; John Whitesides, care of John Scull; Mr. Whitaker, care of David Carnahan; Abraham Whitaker, John Woodburn, George Willis, Monton's meeting-house; Richard Williams.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Gaol of Allegheny county on Thursday evening the 3d instant, SAMUEL alias SARAH JOHNSTON, she is about 40 years of age, 4 feet 10 inches high, has a scar on her left eye lid, had on a blue petticoat and striped short gown, a small round black hat, without any shoes on.—As she has been accustomed to wear men's apparel, she probably may change her present dress.

The above Reward will be paid on delivering her to SAMUEL M'CORD, gaoler.

October 4. 1799.

To be Let or Sold,

And possession given the first of November.

A GRIST MILL and FARM, situate on Street's Run, within half a mile of the Monongahela river, and six miles from Pittsburgh, now occupied by Henry Wolf. For terms apply at the Store of

DENNY AND BERTIN.

Pittsburgh, August 25, 1799.

Foreign Occurrences.

LONDON, July 12.

At the moment our paper was about to be put to press, the Hamburgh Mail of this morning reached us. The following is a short abstract of its principal content.

A Supplement to the last Vienna Court Gazette contains an account of the surrender of the strong fort of Urbano, after a heavy bombardment of three hours. Seven hundred men, 30 pieces of cannon, and large magazines of ammunition and provision were taken there. The garrison was dismissed on its engaging not to serve against the allies for six months.

The strong Tower called Ceresa, before Mantua was taken on the 9th instant by storm together with the bridge over the Bajola and its sluice. The guns of the second redoubt were dismounted by the heavy canonade and several batteries were erecting to secure the front of this capital post.

Before Alessandria the third battery with all its guns was completed, and the trenches were almost ready.

Turin had furnished 2000 waggons, 1500 carts and 900 horses, for the transporting of besieging implements.

Macdonald's army about 15,000 men, is stated to have directed its march in two columns, one for Lucca and the Genoese, the other for Leghorn; after having been hard pressed by the insurgents of Arezzo. Macdonald himself is detained at Pistoja by his wounds.

The territory of Rome is almost entirely evacuated by the French and that of Naples mostly in possession of Cardinal Russo.

Two Spanish messengers last from Paris, had arrived at Vienna, and it was conjectured with propositions of peace.

August 2.

Wednesday morning arrived a Lisbon mail—brought to Falmouth by the King George Packet captain Yescombe, in 7 days.

This packet brings an account that immediately previous to her sailing a messenger had arrived at Lisbon, with intelligence of the combined French and Spanish fleets to the amount of 42 sail of the line having got into Cadiz harbour on the 10th instant.

This account states nothing respecting any action, and if the number of the enemy said to have reached Cadiz be correct we must suppose the reports of an action by the way of France as unfounded—though we shall be curious to learn from what the heavy firing for many hours heard on the 9th by the officers of the Harlem, and mr. Jackson, master of the Ville de Paris, could have proceeded.

Immediately on the arrival of the fleets at Cadiz, it is added that the French admiral Bruix was suspended by an order from the Directory.

French Counter Revolutionary PLAN.

The Mercury of Europe (Hamburgh paper) under the head Paris has an article bearing the following title and which is said to be in general circulation through France:—

"*PROPOSITIONS*

Which are already popular, and are daily becoming more and more so here, viz —

1. The re-establishment of monarchy in France on rational terms.

2. The King shall grant a general amnesty without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.

3. Property which according to the existing laws of the Republic has been legally acquired and is now legally held shall be respected as legal property.

4. Such of the army who shall join the standard of the King shall be continued in their respective ranks advancements and pay.

5. The King shall renounce all claim on the territorial acquisitions of the Republic; and the King as well as the powers at war with the Republic shall solemnly guarantee the integrity of ancient France and shall proclaim a general peace.

6. Every species of vassalage, tithes, corvees, foccage, or bound service and all other contributions in kind shall be forever abolished.

7. The impositions or revenues necessary for maintaining the government shall be raised upon the produce of the fixed and moveable property of the state without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.

8. The French people shall all be governed by the same publicly defined and determined laws both civil and municipal.

9. Honesty and capacity shall be the criterion whereby the public functions in the state shall be filled.

10. When these preliminaries are agreed upon the King shall invite the French nation to elect or nominate from among their sage and discreet men A REPRESENTATIVE BODY to meet the King at such part or place in ancient France a the King may point out, there to consu him and assist him with their wisdom to draw up and settle a national code or whereby the French people shall be gover on the before stated principles.

The members of the present Republica ernment or other Functionaries of the R being otherwise qualified shall be eligible in the Representative body."

VIENNA, July 13.

This day's Court Gazette contains the fo account of the

Occurrences of the War.

Agreeable to reports received from the in Italy most of the troops under general M are between Ultri, Savona, Vado and Lo They only keep posts on the mountains a tween Bochetta and Saravalle; the hostile ral Colli was stationed with several thousan in an entrenched position. In the city of the French had no garrison; the armed c mounted guard themselves and carefully them entrance.

According to authentic advices received general of Cavalry Melas, a considerable of English ships of war cruize off Savona a noa. On the 28th ult. the French made from Coni with 600 men, and took a few of cattle from the neighbouring villages; armed peasants stopt their farther progr drove them back again.

On our part the most active preparati making to besiege the citadel of Alessan the Fortress of Mantua.

General Macdonald has left Pistoja ar rence and advanced entirely to the sea co a view it seems to embark; all the count ple are in insurrection against the Fren order to prevent excesses in the city of F general Count Klenau at the request of a tion from Tuscany, ordered Colonel D commander of the Rangers, instantly to to Florence; he ordered at the same time dron of the Hussars of Nementoiff, unde Colonel Kerekes to follow him.

According to a report from the A Charles, respecting the expedition made the corps of Field marshal Lieutenant Sztaray, under general Meervelott and against the enemy near Offenburg, the killed and wounded certainly exceeds and 350 prisoners. Our loss in killed a ded is only 150 men.

—

A counter Revolution has now broke Tuscany. Many inhabitants of Floren raged by the victories of the Allies over ald, the capture of Bologna and the pr gress of the Imperial Arms, as well a advancing of the insurgents of Arezzo, on the 14th instant on the place of Pitti down the tree of Liberty. A division o Dragoons hastened to the spot and disp people. Meanwhile the tumult encre people destroyed every where the symb berty and Equality, hoisted some old fla Medicis, decorated the portraits of Fr Hd. and Paul IIt. with laurels, placed the side of the grand Duke and the I illuminated the city at night amidst suc joicings that the French garrison thoug to retreat by the gate called Del Socc the next day the Senate of Florence t them the old government in the na Grand Duke, sent Couriers to the I Insurgents at Arezzo and to several Tuscany to apprize them of the counte tion which had taken place at Florence ally spread through the greatest part of Four deputies were sent to general B Bologna from whence Segnior Procesi the 6th instant with dispatches and lett Court for the Grand Duke and seve persons at Vienna. The French pa fled from Florence and only a few of arrested. The Insurgents of Arezzo themselves masters of the city of Sienna Klenau was going to advance farther fr na. The surrender of St. Urbano was pected.

Cardinal Albini resident here, has al a courier with the news of this counter on. More couriers are hourly expe news of what has happened at Leghe spirit of insurrection prevailed likewise man and Neapolitan territories. Mac tuation becomes very critical. Should to embark there the English ships o tween Leghorn and Genoa will oppo sage.

Another Courier who is just arrive Florence, brings intelligence that an corps of insurgents has effected a jun the Imperial troops in Tuscany and French from Pistoja and Florence whi cupied. By the same conveyance w the Royal army under Cardinal Ru feated the Republican army under the Cardinal, and taken the latter prisone

That day a deputation arrived here to invite the Grand Duke to return to his dominions. When Macdonald lately advanced, he only left small garrisons in several places in the Roman, Neapolitan and Tuscan territories; but every where the inhabitants rose upon them, took them prisoners, or forced them to fly, and occupied those places themselves. Cardinal Ruffo is said to be advancing with his army from Naples to the Roman territory, and the insurgents of Tuscany have offered to march themselves against Macdonald, who was retiring towards Leghorn, pursued by the Austrians.

According to other accounts, Macdonald has offered to capitulate to Gen. Kienau. It is reported that the Allies have taken and occupied the Bocchetta; their having occupied Genoa likewise is no longer doubted.

Gen. Duval, who arrived here express did not bring the confirmation of Moreau's defeat; all was quiet in Italy, and the imperial army was absolutely in want of rest, so that no farther operations were to be undertaken for a fortnight — The object of general Duval's mission related to a Mail bag with letters, taken from the French army in Italy, containing also some letters respecting the King of Spain; and owing to the importance of all those letters, they could only be entrusted to a Staff Officer to deliver them.

It is expected that Mantua will soon surrender, scorbutic disorders being very prevalent among the Garrison, of which several men die every day. It also wants both salt and wood.

COPENHAGEN, July 19.

This moment an Estafette arrived here from Elsineur with the intelligence that 20 English ships of the line from 84 to 74 guns carrying only one battery arrived in that road from whence they will sail to take on board the Russian troops and return soon again with the Russian Fleet.

We learn from Stockholm that the Duke of Ostrogothia, uncle to the present King is dangerously ill.

PARIS, July 25.

The widow of Roberjot has denied, under her own signature, in the Redacteur, that ever the wife Debry was privy to the affiliation at Rastadt, or that the French government were parties to the atrocious act. She speaks in terms of respect and affection of Debry. The imputation is thrown out by the Jacobin paper, the Journal des Hommes Libres, with the design of calumniating the late directory. Quinette, minister of the interior, officially orders madame Roberjot's letter to be published.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Decree of the 20th July.

The Executive Directory have decreed that citizen Reinhard, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic to the Helvetic republic, shall be appointed minister for foreign affairs, in the room of citizen Talleyrand resigned.

The Executive Directory to citizen Talleyrand, minister for foreign relations.

The Executive Directory, citizen minister, have received your resignation, communicated to them the 13th July. In compliance with the entreaties you have made, they have accepted it, and appointed in your stead citizen Reinhard, minister plenipotentiary to the Helvetic republic. The Executive Directory confirm to you an act of justice, to testify in your favour in this occasion, that they have been perfectly satisfied with the unremitting zeal, civism, and attention which you have displayed, as well in the functions of your ministry, as in those of a more delicate nature, for a time confided to you. The Executive Directory invite you, nevertheless, to continue to discharge the office of foreign minister, until the arrival of your successor — They have not the least doubt but that your zeal in its exercise will be undiminished."

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

JULY 20—1792.

Isnard proposed the organization of the National Guard. Persons from 18 to 60 years of age are assigned to it. Decreed.

22—Merlin of Thionville was denounced as a calumniator.

The question on the organization of the National Guard was resumed. Bauder moved to erase the oath required of the officers the words *Liberty or Death!* Because there never had been a thing as *anarchy!* This caused much laughter, and the Council adjourned.

24—Jourdan proposed the following new oath for the National Guard as a substitute for the present one: "*I swear attachment and fidelity to the public, and to the Constitution of the third year, to make every opposition in my power to the establishment of Royalty in France.*" Printed.

—A message from the Directory respecting a law to restrain Journalists from using language which irritate against the Republic, foreign and neutral powers. Printing ordered.

NEW OATH.

Some wished the new oath should include "*No Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Theocracy.*"

—Many petitions for the punishment of Directors were read. The act of accusation read again, according to the Constitution.

NEW OATH

Offered this form "*I swear fidelity to the Republic and the Constitution of the third year. I oppose with all my power the re establishment of Royalty in France, and that of every tyranny.* This formula was adopted. Bertrand moved that the plan for the Political Societies should be printed three days.

ACT OF ACCUSATION

Against the Directors, proposed by a special Committee of the Council of Five Hundred,

For having made to be sold, or for having sold, our ammunition, our arms, our military stores of every species, and for having left our fortified places without warlike stores,

For having remained in the most cruel inaction whilst every thing announced war, whilst our enemies made the most formidable preparations, and whilst the North was vomiting forth trained soldiers in immense numbers.

For having sent our brave Legions without arms, without ammunition, without provisions, to be destroyed upon the banks of the Danube and of the Adige, by an enemy three times more numerous than they.

For having preserved in the interior an army of more than 100,000 men, at the very moment at which war was declared,

For having sent away by their own authority above 40,000 men to perish in the Deserts of Arabia.

For having discouraged and exasperated the army of Italy, by dismissing general Championet, who had dethroned a king, and by the nomination of Scherer to the command of that army.

For never having punished the agents and commissaries of the Directory accused of harrassing and plundering the allied Republicans.

For having destroyed by a military force the Constitution of the Cisalpine, and for having mutilated its authorities.

For having interrupted the correspondence between the Diplomatic agents and the minister, and for having appropriated to themselves this correspondence.

For having made an attack on the National Sovereignty, by violating the liberty of elections.

For having sent Commissioners to influence the electors on the side of the Directory, and by threatening the arrestation of those who would not conform to the will of what they called the government.

For sending confidential letters to the central commissaries in which were developed the means of corrupting opinion.

For suffering to remain unpunished the central commissary of La Sarthe, which is attested even by the messages of the Directory.

For the means of Terror which those central and special commissaries employed to remove the patriots from the Political assemblies.

For the arbitrary and innumerable detentions of Republican Functionaries before the elections under the pretence of anarchy, in order to deprive them of the suffrages of the people, a conduct which benumbed all public spirit.

For having rendered themselves culpable by arrestations and arbitrary imprisonments.

For having suffered the writs in La Vendee and of the Chouans to be re-organized, which ought to have been prevented by wise precautions or combated by forces sent from the interior.

For having encouraged by the reaction and multiplied by impunity, murders and assassinations, directed principally against the Functionaries; in fine, for having hazarded the Republic by the vices of their administration.

Extract of a Project of a Decree presented to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 27th Messidor.

RUELLE, late Diplomatic Agent, to the Council of Five Hundred.

Citizens Representatives,

THE violation of the Ottoman Territory by the expedition to Egypt, is undoubtedly the chief cause of the dangers of this country, because it has drawn the Turks in the new coalition, and consequently the Austro Russians, free from all uneasiness on account of that power, have sent against us superior forces, and are yet able to send unto their last man. The expedition to Egypt which is made in spite of the Constitution and of the National Representation itself, is then the most capital and most serious conspiracy which ever before existed against the internal and external security of the Republic. Let it not then be said that it is the incapability of the Ex Directors which has caused our present distress. It is actually their treachery, when we see that they quarrelled at the same time with the United States of America, and with the Ottoman Empire, to give more strength and extend to all the branches of the new coalition; and when we join these two events to the other rebellies their Diplomatic Agents have committed for two years past in Holland, Switzerland, and Italy—What! The Ottoman Empire, the Arabian powers, and the United States of America, who never would have thought of, nor consulted, to support the coalition, have been openly provoked by those who ought at all events to have conciliated them! And do we not see in these transactions a striking proof of a marked intelligence with the coalesced powers; and finally, a perfect coincidence with their plan of arming the whole world against us? But are you desirous to make this conspiracy vanish? To compel the Russians to return home soon, and to deprive the British of their influence over America? If so we must make peace with the Turks and Americans: we must carry to them a disavowal from the nation itself of the violence which has been committed, and as the best method of expressing this disavowal, will be, to bring forward an accusation against the Directors who have ordered the violation of the Ottoman Territory, and induced our *rupture* with the United States of America—I think Citizens Representatives, it is my duty to call your attention to that measure.

Extract of a Decree presented to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 27th Messidor, signed Destabaur.

1. They have violated the Rights of Nations—by attacking without any manifest, without a previous Declaration, and without the concurrence of the Legislative Body the Ottoman Emperor our ally, by the invasion of Egypt which is under his dominion, at a time when that government so far from being in a state of threatened or actual hostility of menaces or warlike preparations against the French Republic, had on the contrary an ambassador amongst us.

2. By invading without any manifest, without a previous declaration, and without the concurrence of the Legislative Body—Switzerland, at a time when that government was not in a state of threatened or actual hostility, of menaces or warlike preparations against the Republic—and when the complaints we had against them, might have been redressed either by the change of the public opinion commencing in that state, or by the arrangements our situation and treaties gave us a right to propose & expect.

3. They have despised the sovereignty of nations, by modifying by their own will only the constitutions which the Cisalpine and Batavian nations had accepted and sworn to at the first moment of their liberty by enforcing in the name of the French Republic, the changes made by themselves alone in the constitution of a people declared Free, acknowledged as Independent, and as our Ally, by submitting the general will of the Roman people, who had been declared Free and Independent; and whose ambassador was amongst us, to the will of a general in chief or of a commissioner; and by compelling that people to accept a constitution of which the article 269 solemnizes that servitude.

4. They have violated our Constitution.——

1st. By usurping the Legislative Power, by Decrees which order that such laws shall be executed in whatever is not modified by the same decree, by making decrees which oppose or render negative the same laws, and put the administrators in the alternative of being dismissed if they obey the laws, or being impeached if they obey the decree.

2. By neglecting to give to the Legislative Body, the accounts and documents requisite by the laws either on the finances or on our situation —which is a formal refusal to obey the constitution.

The citizens of Port Bruix accuse the late Directors for having neglected making peace fifteen months ago, and for not having foreseen or prevented the enterprizes of the coalition.

The commission of the council of Ancients had proposed to reject the resolution relating to the freedom of societies, they were yet engaged in discussing that matter on the 4th Thermidor.

The resolution on the freedom of the Press was rejected on the same day.

MAYENNE, July 10.

The Chouans of the department of the Maine and Loire have spread themselves to the number of 400 over that of Mayenne. The chiefs are assembled to the number of 40 and must pass through the ci devant Beauce, where the superior chiefs continue, they publish that they are gone to Lyons, where a great blow is to be struck.

LONDON, August 3.

Lieutenant Trufcott, of the Louisa gun brig, has arrived at the admiralty this morning from Gibraltar, with dispatches from Earl St. Vincent, announcing that the combined fleets had entered Cadiz, from whence they had not sailed on the 20th. On that day lord St. Vincent was expected to pass the Gut with 33 sail of the line, and would immediately proceed to the blockade of Cadiz.

Letters from the Mediterranean state, that the 8th regiment of foot landed to reinforce the garrison of Minorca, on the 16th of June, which made the British force on duty there amount to 6000 effective men, and that several new and formidable works had been erected for the further defence of that important island. Malta was so distressed a state for want of provisions, that unless succours speedily arrived, a famine was generally dreaded.

Paris papers to the 30th ult. reached town yesterday evening. They confirm the accounts of the capture of Naples, and of all Tuscany, except Leghorn, where the French had left a small garrison. General Macdonald had escaped to Genoa, with the loss of his baggage, which was captured by the English.

The head quarters of general Suwarrow are stated to be between Tortona and Alessandria, and his army is said to consist of 60 000 men.—One division of it, under general Ott, has advanced from the country of Modena & Tuscany.

These papers bring no account of any important military event. Mantua, notwithstanding the superiority which the French papers attribute to him, remains wholly inactive. The internal situation of France appears to become highly interesting, from the predominance of Jacobinism, which now seems to be the ruling faction. From the proceedings of the councils, it will be seen that anarchy is no longer spoken of with horror, and that the republicans are to discontinue swearing hatred to it. Large bodies of troops are marching from distant parts towards Paris, and every preparation is made by the jacobins to support the authority which they have obtained.

PORTSMOUTH, August 2.

The gun boats intended to act in the projected expedition, are all gone round from this port. Large quantities of ordnance stores have been conveyed from the gun wharf by land to Woolwich; and the 85th regiment sailed this afternoon to join the troops assembled on Barham Downs.

American News.

BOSTON, September 21.

FROM EUROPE.

Capt. Trott, in the ship Packet, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool in 40 days. The London papers received by this vessel are to Aug. 12 which altho' 17 days later than before received, furnish us with no events of "great pith and moment." Of the grand fleets recently from the Mediterranean, beyond what we have received in America but one article is traced, that the combined fleets were seen on the 1st of August at the entrance of the bay of Biscay, and that the English fleet under Lord Kieth was still augmenting and pursuing them.

A decisive victory has been gained over Tippo in the East Indies——Further official information of the flight of Buonaparte from before 'Acre have been received, stating that he attacked the place 11 times over the dead bodies of his unfortunate countrymen, in the last of which he was badly wounded—Lord Nelson's fleet with 12,000 troops on board was off Genoa—Naples in possession of the Royal troops—Mantua and Alessandria closely besieged with immense loss of troops as to promise the capitulation of both places in a short time—Genoa on the point of being besieged—The Austrian forces in Switzerland under the Arch duke Charles, being much superior in number to the Republicans under general Massena, had retrogated a few leagues towards the Rhine, but had not been followed, he was waiting for the reinforcement of Austro Russians on the march to join him. In France the Directory, the Electors, the Council of Five Hundred, and the Club at the Menage, alternately assume the privilege of dictating public opinion; each is afraid of the other, they all deceive and are deceived.—So stands the blessed Republic though its administration talk of raising conscripts to the amount of 500,000 men. The secret expedition from England was on the eve of its commencement, an embargo was laid on all vessels in the channel on the 7th of August, to continue till the sailing of armament, which will consist, besides the 35,000 English troops of 45,000 Russians, and 12,000 Germans; the British officers are Field marshal Duke of York, generals Lenox, Moore, Cooley, Doyley, Lord Pigot, and Duke of Somerset.

September 26.

FROM GUADALOUPE.

On Saturday evening last arrived in town, Mr. Joseph Clark, in 27 days from Guadaloupe, where his vessel had been condemned. He has made the subsequent communications to us:

Americans, who are captured and carried into Guadaloupe, on their arrival on shore, are received by a guard of eight black soldiers, who conduct them to what they call the government house—and their orders are given for their commitment to prison.—There is no distinction between officers and seamen, good and bad. Those who have ability to pay 14 dollars per week for board are the only exempts. Such may obtain security for their parole and then are permited to promenade the town. Americans are treated very contemptuously. If any one speaks in favour of the Government he is pronounced a damned Englishman, *John Adam's slave*, &c. &c. They court opportunities of abusing the President; and they hug themselves when they conceive they have fired a good shot at him. At a Dinner Table, recently, one Berjean, a Frenchman, gave this toast "*John Adams and Slavery—Tom Jefferson and Liberty.*" Many Americans were present, at this insult, and resented it in the only way in their power, that of instantly withdrawing.

Captain Davis, of Norfolk, was imprisoned four months at Basseterre, for informing commodore Barry's flag officer, that there were 22 Americans there more than the French accounted for—which was the fact. He was finally released by the spirited remonstrance of Mr. Clarkson, U. S Consul at St. Kitts, August 23. 28 Americans left Basseterre, for St Kitt's, in a cartel sent by Mr. Clarkson, for the purpose. The vicinity of Guadaloupe, is a fine field for American cruizers.

HARTFORD, September 30.

On the 26th inst. the Circuit court of the District of Connecticut finished their session in this town.

Isaac Williams was tried before this court on an indictment for having on the 27th of February 1797 at Guadaloupe, accepted from the French Republic a commission and instructions to commit acts of hostility and violence against the king of Great Britain and his subjects, contrary to the twenty first article of the treaty between the United States and G. Britain, and said Williams being then a citizens of the U. States: the French Republic being then at war with the king of G. Britain; and said king being in amity with the U. States.—On the trial, it was admitted on the part of Williams, that he had committed the facts alledged against him in the indictment; but in his defence, he offered to prove that in the year 1792 he received from the consul general of the French Republic, a warrant appointing him 3d lieutenant on board the Jupiter, a French 74 gun ship: that pursuant to the appointment he went on board the Jupiter, took the command to which he was appointed, which vessel soon after sailed for France, and arrived at Rochefort in France in the autumn of the same year. That at Rochefort he was duly naturalized in the various Bureaus in that place the same autumn, renouncing his allegiance to all other countries particularly to America; and taking an oath of allegiance to the Republic of France; all according to the laws of said Republic: that immediately after said naturalization he was duly commissioned by the republic, and appointed a second Lieutenant on board a French frigate called the Charont, and that before the ratification of the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Great Britain, he was duly commissioned by the French Republic a second lieutenant on board a 74 gun ship in the service of said Republic: and that he has ever continued under the government of the French Republic down to the present time and the most of said time actually resident in the dominions of the French Republic; that during said period he was not resident in the U. States more than six months which was in the year '96, when he came to this country for the purpose of merely visiting his relations and friends; that for about three years past he has been domiciliated in the island of Guadaloupe, within the dominions of the French Republic and has made that place his fixed habitation, without any design of again returning to the United States for permanent residence.

The attorney for the district conceded the above mentioned statement to be true; but objected that it ought not to be admitted as evidence to the jury, because it could have no operation in law to justify the prisoner for committing the facts alledged against him in the indictment.

This question was ably argued on both sides, by the counsel for the United States and for the prisoner.

Mr. Law, d'ftrict judge, expreſſed doubts as to the legal operation of the evidence; and gave it as his opinion, that the evidence and operation of law thereon, be left to the conſideration of the jury.

The chief juſtice of the United States gave his opinion on the queſtion, nearly to the following effect.

"The common law of this country remains the ſame as it was before the Revolution. The preſent queſtion is to be decided by two great principles; one is, that all the members of civil communities are bound to each other by compact—the other is, that one of the parties to this compact cannot diſſolve it by his own act. The compact between our community and its members is, that the community will protect its members; and on the part of its members, that they will at all times be obedient to the laws of the community and faithful in its defence. This compact diſtinguiſhes our government from thoſe which are founded in violence and fraud. It neceſſarily reſults that the member cannot diſſolve this compact without the conſent or default of the community. There has been no conſent—no default. Default is not pretended. Expreſs conſent is not claimed; but it has been argued that the conſent of the community is implied by its policy—its condition—and its acts——In countries ſo crowded with inhabitants, that the means of ſubſiſtence are difficult to be attained; it is reaſon and policy to permit emigration. But our policy is different; for our country is but ſcarcely ſettled and we have no inhabitants to ſpare.

Conſent has been argued from the condition of the country; becauſe we were in a ſtate of peace. But though we were in peace the war had commenced in Europe. We wiſhed to have nothing to do with the war, but the war would have ſomething to do with us. It has been extremly difficult for us to keep out of this war; the progreſs of it has threatened to involve us. It has been neceſſary for our government to be vigilent in reſtraining our own citizens from thoſe acts which would involve us in hoſtilities. The moſt viſionary writers on this ſubject do not contend for the principle in the unlimited extent, that a citizen may at any and all times, renounce his own and join himſelf to a foreign country.

Conſent has been argued, from the acts of our own government permitting the naturalization of foreigners. When a foreigner preſents himſelf here, and proves himſelf to be of a good moral character, well affected to the conſtitution and government of the United States, and a friend to the good order and civil ſociety of be'ng admitted here the time preſcribed by law, we grant him the privileges of a citizen; we do not enquire what his relation is to his own country, we have not the means of knowing, and the inquiry would be indelicate, we leave him to judge of that. If he embarraſſes himſelf by contracting contradictory obligation, the fault and the folly are his own. But this implies no conſent of the government that our own citizens ſhould expatriate themſelves.

Therefore it is my opinion that theſe facts which the priſoner offers to prove in his defence are totally irrelevant; they can have no operation in law: and the jury ought not to be embarraſſed or troubled with them; but by the conſtitution of the court the evidence muſt go to the jury."

The cauſe and the evidence were accordingly committed to the jury. The jury ſoon agreed on a verdict, and found the priſoner GUILTY.

The court ſentenced him to pay a fine of one thouſand dollars, and to ſuffer four months imprisonment.

Iſaac Williams was alſo indicted before this court for having on the 23d of September 1797 in a hoſtile manner, with a privateer commiſſioned by the French Republic, attacked and captured a Britiſh ſhip and crew on the high ſeas, contrary to the 6th article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain; the French Republic being then at war with the King of Great Britain, and ſaid King being then in amity with the United States.

William's defence on the firſt indictment being of no avail, and having no other defence to the ſecond, he pleaded guilty. The court ſentenced him to pay a fine of one thouſand dollars, and to ſuffer a further imprisonment of four months.

SALEM, SEPT. 21.

FROM GONAIVES.

Capt. Ropes, of the brig Betſey, left Gonaives the laſt of September, and arrived here on Tueſday laſt.—The day after ſailing he fell in with the George Waſhington frigate, conveying nine ſail of American ſhips from Port au Prince to the United States. The Lieut. of the frigate informed Capt. Ropes, that Touſſaint had got poſſeſſion of the forts at the mouth of the harbor of Cape Nicola Mole; that he had a large body of troops back of the town, which was then in poſſeſſion of Rigaud's troops: that two armed veſſels lying off and on the harbor, belonging to him; and that it was hourly expected the town would fall into his hands. Shortly after, a grand ſalute was fired from the forts, and the armed veſſels bore up into the harbor: from which Captain Ropes conjectured that Touſſaint's troops had got poſſeſſion of the town.

RICHMOND, Sept. 27.

The yellow fever has prevailed moſt violently in Newbern, N. C.—account ſtates 16 deaths in two days, which happened on the 10th and 11th of the month. So in proportion to the inhabitants, the calamity has been much greater there than in Philadelphia. 'Twas alſo raging dreadfully in Waſhington.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 28.

General Davie, one of the miniſters appointed by the Preſident to go to France, arrived in Town laſt evening—and this morning proceeds to the northward to join his colleague.

American Gallantry.

BALTIMORE, October 1.

Extract of a letter from the Supercargo of the ſhip London Packet, to his Owner, Mr. H. Goldſborough of this city, dated 28th September, off the Capes.

"On the 10th of this month we had a very ſevere engagement with a French privateer of 16 guns, and 150 men. She engaged us one hour and three quarters, one half of which time ſhe was cloſe alongſide. Conſidering the deſperate attempt they made we got off well. She attempted to board us a little before. They hoiſted the bloody flag, which proved a bloody one to them, as every man who attempted to board ſuffered inſtant death. I am ſorry to inform you that we had 3 men killed, one of whom was our ſecond mate, mr. Lindſey, a ſpirited and active officer—and two wounded, one of whom was Capt. Anderſon, who received a ball in his right breaſt.

It was 8 o'clock at night when the privateer ſheered off from us, unable to effect her point. Some of her ſhot were on fire from the wadds from our guns, and ſome of our own being likewiſe on fire from a ſimilar cauſe, prevented our capturing her. Had it not been for that circumſtance we ſhould have laſhed her to the ſhip and made a prize of her.

On the whole we had a providential eſcape from being blown up, as ſeveral of the wadds of their guns were blown into our cabin, which was in a blaze of fire, and would have then reached the magazine had it not been for the exertions of thoſe who attended it.

The pilot who was on board the London packet, was told, that it was their opinion, the Frenchmen muſt have loſt at leaſt 60 men in his repeated attempts to board on the quarter deck. The jolly boat was ſix times filled with Frenchmen, and its contents were as often plunged into the ocean and every man killed.

INTERESTING!

By the arrival of the ſchooner Moncreiff, Captain E. Pearce, in twenty two days from Surrinam, we are politely favored by Captain Pearce with the following intelligence. On the 12th of Auguſt an Engliſh fleet, under the command of lord Seymour, vice admiral of the blue, conſiſting of five line of battle ſhips, of 98 guns (the admirals') and one of 74 with ſix frigates, and as many tranſports (the land forces under the command of lieutenant general Trigge) made their appearance out of the mouth of Surinam river, and ſent a flag of truce to the governor, demanding poſſeſſion of Surrinam and its dependencies in twenty four hours, on the following terms, as near as Capt. Pearce recollects:

The colony and all its dependencies, forts, on the river, &c. to be delivered to the Engliſh.

The Dutch and Spaniſh ſoldiers to march out from the forts with the honors of war.

That no alteration ſhould be made in the government, and that all Dutch property ſhould remain in the ſituation it was then in.

That no American property ſhould be moleſted afloat or on ſhore, and the Americans ſhould be privileged to trade there, but only allowed to take in return produce to the amount of one-third of their cargo, except proviſſes.

The governor demanded 48 hours to conſider on it (and laid an embargo on all veſſels in port, at which time ſeveral were ready for ſea) the term of 43 hours was allowed, and at the expiration of which time the governor ſent a flag of truce down to the admiral, which concluded the capitulation.

On the 21ſt, the admiral landed at Paramaribo, and took poſſeſſion of the fort there, being the laſt one. On the 22d, captain Pearce went on board the frigate Amphetrite, in which the admiral came up, in order to get permiſſion to proceed to ſea. The admiral informed him he ſhould not be detained but a day or ſo, as he was informed ſome French veſſels that were in port, had, within a few days, hoiſted American colours, he would ſend an officer on board all the veſſels in port firſt, to examine their papers, and thoſe that were clear ſhould be allowed immediately to proceed to ſea.—The admiral behaved with the greateſt politeneſs, as well as all the officers. On the 24th captain Pearce called on the admiral, who gave him his paſſport; and on the ſame day gave ſeveral other Americans their paſſports, who were detained as well as captain Pearce, from the time the Engliſh firſt made their appearance off the river.

Captain Pearce alſo informs, that the United States ſloop of war Portſmouth, commodore M'Neil, and the brig-prime Scammel, captain ——, were then in port. The Portſmouth had been ſtationed off the river Surrinam for ſeveral weeks, in order to keep in port a French ſhip of 20 guns, called the Huſſar, Captain Pelatier—about the time the Engliſh appeared off the river, captain Pelatier, of the Huſſar, gave the ſhip up to commodore M'Neil, who put on board his firſt Lieutenant, and upwards of one hundred men, and took the Frenchmen out as priſoners, and put them on board the Portſmouth and Scammel. When the Engliſh came in port Commodore M'Neil dreſſed in his uniform) went in his boat to go along ſide the Huſſar, in order to give the Lieutenant ſome orders, when a captain of one of the frigates ordered him twice at his peril not to go along ſide of the French ſhip, of which commodore M'Niel took no notice. The third time the captain of the Britiſh frigate ordered one of his men to fire a muſket at commodore M'Niel, which he took no further notice of further than turning his head round, told the Britiſh captain to fire again which he did twice but neither ball did any injury. The commodore proceeded to the ſhip Huſſar, gave his lieutenant ſome orders and immediately went on ſhore at New Fort, to ſee the admiral—while he was on ſhore the ſame Britiſh captain was coming to the Huſſar, when the Lieutenant ordered him three times on his peril not to come any nearer than he was. The Britiſh captain took no notice of the order. The lieutenant ordered one of his men to fire on the Britiſh captain, which he did. The boat immediately put back.

From what Capt. Pierce could learn, the admiral was much diſpleaſed at his captain's proceedings. Some agreement was entered into by lord Seymour, the admiral, and commodore M'Niel, on account of which the commodore gave the ſhip Huſſar up with all the priſoners.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.

We have hitherto declined offering any obſervations upon the general health of the city from a conviction that holding out encouragement to the citizens to return would be improper: And although we may now venture to aſſert, that the ſickneſs is on the decline, ſtill are of the opinion, that the ſame imperious neceſſity which dictated the removal of the inhabitants, exiſts, to prevent their too ſpeedy return. We, therefore moſt earneſtly recommend to all who are anxious to re-occupy their deſerted habitations, to wait the Official Recall of the Board of Health—whoſe care and attention, we have no doubt, will lead them to the meaſure, whenever it ſhall be practicable.

PLEASANTRY.

The following curious advertiſement appeared lately in a Concord (N. Hampſhire) paper:

"Whereas I, Daniel Clay, through miſrepreſentation, was induced to poſt my wife Rhoda, in the papers, now beg leave to inform the public, that I have again taken her to wife, after ſettling our domeſtic broils in an amicable manner—ſo that every thing, as uſual, goes on like clock work.

[Divorc'd like ſciſſors rent in twain,
Each mourn'd the rivet out—
Now whet and rivited again,
They'll make the old ſhears cut.]

Oriental Anecdote.

Becauſe a law appears to us not ſtrictly juſt in every reſpect, we naturally condemn it in the lump.

Nandiſkar, a celebrated Legiſlator of the eaſt, had but one eye. He aſſembled all the old men of the ſtate, in order to obtain an oath from them in the name of the Republic, that they would never make an alteration in the laws he had framed, a meaſure which was oppoſed by Nanteon alone, but which was ſo dexterouſly defeated by Nandiſkar, that he brought upon this malecontent the univerſal odium of the people. Nanteon deſpairing to gain over his countrymen with words only, advanced to Nandiſkar.

"It is thy will," ſaid he to him, "that thy laws ſhould be ſtrictly obſerved, and the people conſent to it. I now demand a puniſhment agreeable to thoſe laws."

With theſe words he bent out the remaining eye of Nandiſkar.

Among the edicts of this Legiſlator there was one by which it was decreed, that whoever ſhould deprive another of an eye, ſhould himſelf loſe one.

"Now," reſumed Nanteon, "art thou convinced that thy law is defective, ſince it coſts me but one eye for having robbed thee of ſight."

"Inſtead of puniſhment," replied Nandiſkar—"accept my thanks. In depriving me of corporeal ſight thou haſt given to me mental viſion. And you, ye venerable ſages here aſſembled, bluſh not to acknowledge with me, that we have been in the wrong."

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living on Puckety, an apprentice boy named WILLIAM BOAL, about 14 or 15 years of age, had on when he went away, a ſailors jacket of grey coating, and veſt of the ſame, a pair of ſhirting trowſers, and a half worn rorum hat. Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid apprentice to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward.

ALEXANDER BEARD.

October 12, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of John Pierce, a priſoner in the jail of the ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors.—The Court order, that the ſaid John Pierce be brought before them at Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette three ſucceſſive weeks, the laſt whereof ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſquire, Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of Alexander Brazier, a priſoner in the jail of the ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Carliſle and Pittſburgh newſpapers, three weeks in each, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

The Pittſburgh TROOP OF CAVALRY ARE to parade at the uſual place, on Tueſday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to join the 2d Regiment, at the generał Muſter.

JAMES BRISON, Captain,
Pittſburgh, October 17, 1799.

Pittsburgh, October 19.

James Sample and Dunning M'Nair, *are elected Repreſentatives in the Aſſembly for Allegheny County*—and James Robinſon, *Commiſſioner.*

John M'Dowell, Aaron Lyle, and Samuel Urie, *are elected Repreſentatives in the Aſſembly for Waſhington County*—and Abſalom Bird, *Sheriff.*

William Findley *is elected Senator for the district of Weſtmoreland and Fayette Counties.*

Michael Rugh, George Smith, and Peter Painter, *are elected Repreſentatives in the Aſſembly for Weſtmoreland County.*

John Cunningham and P. C. Lane, *are elected Repreſentatives in the Aſſembly for Fayette County.*

Iſaac Weaver *is elected a Repreſentative in the Aſſembly for Greene county.*

The following melancholy accident, we are informed, happened on Thurſday night of laſt week—Two families from near Bedford, of the name of Wheſtone, removing to the weſtward had ſtopped at the houſe of Mrs. Lockwood on the Laurel Hill, Glade road, but as her houſe was ſmall ſhe could not accommodate them all with lodging, a number of them went to ſleep in the waggons; during the night a large tree fell across the waggons, killed ſix perſons, and dangerouſly wounded ſeven.

The Returns of the Electors for Governor received by yeſterday's mail, are ſo imperfect that we ſhall not give a ſtatement of them this week: We flatter ourſelves we ſhall be enabled to give a correct account in our next.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

BOSTON, October 5.

His Excellency Iſaac Tichenor, and his honor Paul Brigham, are re-elected Governor, and Lieutenant Governor for the State of Vermont.

We hear the Preſident left Quincy on his journey in a manner unexpected.

Some ſay he is wiſhed to ſee the Envoys previous to their ſailing. Some, that he is much exaſperated at the daily outrages on the American flag, which the Britiſh are committing under moſt inſulting pretences.

Thurſday a veſſel arrived at Marblehead from Bilboa, in Spain, after a paſſage of 40 days. The captain of which ſays, it was reported there that the combined French and Spaniſh fleets had arrived ſafe in Breſt, and that lord St. Vincent was DEAD at Liſbon.

October 7.

On Friday arrived ſhip Mercury, captain Johnſon, from Emden, 48 days.—By which we learn that 3 500 Pruſſians were marching to aſſiſt the expedition againſt Holland; and that the hereditary Prince of Orange, and two Pruſſian General Officers, had arrived at Emden to examine the coaſt, and aſcertain a proper place for the debarkation of the troops.

Same evening arrived, private armed ſhip Camilla, Captain Seward 71 days from Antigua. On paſſing the town ſhe manned yards & ſhouted and gave three cheers, which was returned by her prize, the Little John from the Herald ſloop of war from the Orion, and from the citizens on Long and Hancock's wharves.

Captain Seward took diſpatches from Mr. Pickering for our government with written directions to deſtroy them, in caſe he met with any calamity which Captain S. did on falling in with the Americaſ Britiſh frigate.

When captain S. was at Norway, the Danes and Swedes were embargoed in expectation of war with France. French privateers were allowed to tarry longer than 24 hours in Norway.

The buoys in the Texel were all taken up in expectation of a viſit from the Britiſh.

HARTFORD, October 7.

Laſt Tueſday evening the PRESIDENT of the United States arrived in this City, and next morning proceeded on his journey to the Seat of Government.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

Napper Tandy, it is ſtated, has at length been delivered by the Senate of Hamburgh to the Britiſh Envoy, and was on his way to England.

Arrived this morning and fired a ſalute, the ſhip Mars, capt. George, from New-Orleans.

Off Cape Hatteras capt. G. fell in with a large French privateer, which attempted to board him on his quarter, but on receiving a warm ſalute from the ſwivels and ſmall arms of the Mars ſheered off.

TRENTON, October 8.

At the Circuit Court of the United States, on Tueſday laſt for the District of New Jerſey, before the honourable Bushrod Waſhington and Thomas Morris, Eſquires, Brown Cook and Lucket Coleman were brought to the bar to plead to Indictments found againſt them for ſeditious words tending to defame the Preſident and Government of the United States. They ſeverally pleaded guilty, and confeſſed the truth of the charges of the Indictments. Whereupon the Court ſentenced them to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and that Coleman do pay a fine of one hundred and ſeventy dollars, and that they ſeverally ſtand committed until the ſame be paid.

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Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday night the 31ſt of Auguſt, from the ſubſcriber living in Frederick county, Maryland, near Woodſborough town, a mulatto Lad, named

DANIEL,

about 20 years of age, between 5 and 6 feet high, blind in one eye, as well as I can recollect the left eye—had on when he went away, a blue ſtriped nankeen coat, with lappels, and a yellow ſpotted caſſimer waiſtcoat. yellow nankeen overalls, half boots and high crowned fur hat, but it is likely he may change his clothes ſince he went away. He has been ſeen to have a Paſs ſigned by the name of Dorſey, eſquire, Frederick county.

Whoever takes up ſaid Runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Sept. 13, 1799. 3w

N. B. His Paſs is ſaid to be ſigned by Daniel Dorſey, Eſq. of Frederick county, and colonel M'Lain, Eſq. of York county.

ANDREW WILLOCK,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

Ferry Street, between Second and Third Streets, Pittſburgh.

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and cuſtomers, that he has juſt received a quantity of the firſt quality BOOTLEGS, whole and half, and other materials in his line, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon.

N. B. Any gentleman wiſhing to have Boots Fire and Water proof, may be ſupplied at the above ſhop in the neateſt and beſt manner.

October 4, 1799.

This is to give Notice, that the ſubſcribers, of Waſhington County, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans Court of the ſaid county, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of ROBERT ELLIOT, late of ſaid county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers at or before the ſecond Tueſday in April next, when and where the adminiſtrators will apply to the Orphans Court to ſtrike a dividend of the aſſets in hand among the creditors, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands this 30th of September, 1799.

ELIE WILLIAMS, }
N. ROCHESTER, } Adminiſtrators.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe in arrears for duty due the United States upon Stills, within the county of Weſtmoreland, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to prevent the diſagreeable neceſſity of acting as the law directs againſt delinquents, as I am not warranted in giving any further indulgence.

JOHN WELLS, Collector of the Revenue.

Greenſburgh, Sept. 26, 1799.

To the Public.

In conſequence of the prevailing Fever, the ſubſcribers have reſpectively removed their Stores & Counting Houſes from Philadelphia to the places annexed to their firms, where they have for Sale their uſual extenſive aſſortments of

MERCHANDIZE,

in their ſeveral branches of buſineſs.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, *by this general arrangement, may procure nearly the ſame ſupply of GOODS which the city would have afforded, and depend alſo upon ſafe and convenient accommodations. Letters by poſt directed to Philadelphia, will be duly received.*

Adam & Reeſe	*at the 8 mile ſtone, Germantown.*
Boggs & Boggs	*do.*
Andrew Jackſon	*7 mile.*
Archibald Craige	*do,*
Benjamin W. Gallaudet	*below do.*
Mathew Carey	*do,*
Caſpar Wiſtar & Harriſon	*do,*
Chriſtian Dobſon	*do,*
Clement & W. Armat	*do,*
Daniel Stokes	*do,*
Daniel Offley & Lynch	*6 mile*
Edmund Physick & Son	*do.*
Edward Poge & Price	*below do.*
Evans, Denman & Co.	*at Gray's Ferry on Schuylkill.*
Frederick Meeker	*do.*
Gardiner & Smith	*do.*
Gilbert Hill & Jackſon	*do.*
Henry Knox & Co.	*do.*
Henry Smith	*do.*
Jacob Diehl	*do.*
Jacob Hahn & Son	*do.*
Jacob Lieper & Co.	*do.*
James Davis & Co.	*Upper Ferry on do.*
James Orr and Co.	*within 1 mile of do.*
John Ireland	*Falls of Schuylkill.*

December 5, 1799.

Laſt Notice.

The firm of William Wilſon & Co. *of Frankford being diſſolved ſince November 1797, by the death of the ſaid Wilſon, thoſe having demands againſt ſaid firm, are again requeſted to produce their accounts, and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment. Due attention will be paid to ſuch of the creditors by either of the Executors, or Mr. Ormſby of Pittſburgh.*

OLIVER ORMSBY.

THOMAS WILSON, } *Executors of the deceaſed*
DAVID MEAD, }

December 16, 1799.

WANTED,

Journeymen HATTERS.

Enquire of

THOMAS WILSON.

Pittſburgh, September 16, 1799.

Inſolvent Debtors.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the county of Alleghény, the firſt Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the honourable Alexander Addiſon, eſquire, Preſident, and his aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of Hans Morriſon, of the ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly, made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, the Court order, that the ſaid Hans Morriſon, be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday in December next, that his Petition and his Creditors, may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh, Chambersburgh, and York Newſpapers, each three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court——JAMES BRYSON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh, for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of September, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the honorable Alexander Addiſon, eſquire, Preſident, and his aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the Petition of John Ordt, priſoner in the gaol of ſaid County, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſion of the acts of General Aſſembly, made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh the firſt Monday of December next, that his Petition & his Creditors may then be heard, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, three weeks, the laſt of which, ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſquire, Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court, &c.

ON the petition of John Reed, a priſoner in the jail of the ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine—before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſquire, Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of James Bell, a priſoner in the jail of the ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct, that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette three weeks the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days previous to the time of hearing.

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a court of Common Pleas held at Greenſburgh, for the County of Weſtmoreland, the ſecond Monday of September, the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, Preſent, *John Baird, James Barr, William Jack and John Irwin*, Eſquires, judges of the ſame Court, &c.

ON the petition of Patrick Dougherty, an Inſolvent Debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas, for the ſaid County, praying for the benefit of the Laws made for the relief of ſuch perſons, and ſubjoining a liſt of his Creditors and effects on oath. The Court appoint the firſt Monday of November next, for hearing the Petitioners and his Creditors, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, & in the Farmer's Regiſter, of Greenſburgh, three weeks in each, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt two weeks before the time of hearing. By order of the Court

THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Greenſburgh for the County of Weſtmoreland, the ſecond Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine. Preſent, *John Baird, William Jack, James Barr*, and *John Irwin*, Eſqrs. judges of the ſame court, &c.

ON the petition of John George Wilkins, an inſolvent debtor to the Court of Common Pleas for Weſtmoreland County, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of ſuch perſons, and ſubjoining a liſt of his creditors and effects on oath. The Court appoint the firſt Monday of November next, for hearing the Petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice of this application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette and in the Farmers Regiſter of Greenſburgh, for three weeks ſucceſſively, the laſt of which to be at leaſt two weeks before the election. By order of Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

Juſt arrived and for Sale, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT,

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittſburgh, May 10, 1799.

1500 Dollars,

WAS delivered to the poſt-maſter here, in the poſt-office, on the evening of Tueſday the 27th paſt, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thouſand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleaſants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been ſuppreſſed in a poſt office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither ſtopped, moleſted nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requeſted to watch the circulation of ſaid notes and ſtop them: and any perſon giving ſuch information as will lead us to our money, ſhall have five hundred dollars reward, and no queſtions aſked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Frederickſburgh, Virginia, }
9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requeſted to publiſh the above, and we will pay.

W. & S.

Frederickſburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertiſement publiſhed laſt Tueſday, by Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertiſement ſeems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following ſtatement of facts, which I can ſupport by teſtimony, will at once remove the impreſſion of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjuſt publication.

Mr. Swann, of the houſe of Wilſon and Swann came to the poſt office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. and he delivered me a letter. I aſked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his preſence (as he ſtaid ſome conſiderable time after the delvery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as uſual, and ſent from this office.

How Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann came by their information that the letter was ſuppreſſed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Thoſe Printers in the United States who publiſh Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann's advertiſement, will be ſo obliging as to inſert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

Four Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the incloſure of William Thompſon, in Pitt townſhip, on the 3d of June, a blown HORSE, 8 years old, 15 hands and an half high, marked with the ſaddle.—Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Auguſt 15, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION ſituate at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogany river, Weſtmoreland county, Pennſylvania, containing 295 acres and allowance. There are on the premiſes a good two ſtory ſquared log Houſe, an orchard of about 200 bearing apple trees, ſome peach trees, 15 acres of excellent timothy meadow, and between 30 and 40 acres more of cleared land: upwards of one half of this tract is rich bottom, fit for meadow, greateſt part of which may be watered, as beſide a good ſpring at the houſe, and there are ſeveral others on the tract. There is alſo a very good mill ſeat—and the creek and river abound with good fiſh of different ſorts.

Alſo, to be ſold with the above, one half part of a Tract of Land, adjoining, containing 148 acres and allowance, of very rich upland.

Sundry other Tracts of Land in Weſtmoreland and Allegheny counties.

A Tract of Land ſituate in Ohio county, Virginia, on Whelen creek, about ten miles from the town of Whelen, containing 700 acres.

Indiſputable titles will be made. For terms of ſale any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, at Braddock's Ford, oppoſite the mouth of Turtle creek.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

Auguſt 1, 1799.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the ſaid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of September next, incluſive, and that the ſubſcribers, authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at ſaid Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatisfied claims already filed, as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.

SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.

PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

Has juſt received a freſh ſupply of

GOODS,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh, &c.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 10, 1799.

Treaſury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby

Purſuant to the Act of Congreſs paſſed the 1ſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, entitled "An Act for the grants of land appropriated for ſervices, and for the ſociety of United Brethren for propagating the Goſpel among the Heathen;" and the Act paſſed on the 3d day to the ſaid recited Act paſſed on the 3d day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter deſcribed, namely, 'beginning at the northeaſt corner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, and running thence fifty miles due ſouth, to the weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges; thence due weſt to the main branch of the Muſkingum river; thence up the main branch of the ſaid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croſſes the ſame—thence along the ſaid boundary line to the Tuſcaroras branch of the Muſkingum river at the croſſing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the ſaid river to the point where a line run due weſt from the place of beginning, will interſect the ſaid river; then along the line ſo run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townſhips of five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of townſhips; and that plats and ſurveys of the ſaid townſhips and fractional parts of townſhips are depoſited in the offices of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and Surveyor General, for the inſpection of all perſons concerned,

II.

The holders of ſuch warrants as have been or ſhall be granted for military ſervices performed during the late war, are required to preſent the ſame to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, at ſome time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, for the purpoſe of being regiſtered; No regiſtry will however be made of any leſs quantity than a quarter townſhip, or four thouſand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be preſented and regiſtered in manner aforeſaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thouſand eight hundred, will immediately after the ſaid day, be determined by lot, in the mode preſcribed by the act firſt recited.

IV.

The holders of regiſtered warrants, ſhall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid, perſonally or by their agents, deſignate in writing at the office of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, the particular quarter townſhips elected by them reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders as ſhall not deſignate their locations on the ſaid day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military ſervices ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips, or tracts of four thouſand acres each; ſhall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the firſt day of January 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of January 1802, are by the ſupplementary act of Congreſs herein before recited, paſſed on the ſecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treaſury.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authorized to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends for the generous aſſiſtance afforded him ſince he was put in confinement—his ſtores having been broke open by night, and his property violently taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who adverties he is authoriſed to receive debts due me, but it is unfortunate for the ſaid Gazzam, he can produce no account againſt one perſon. Larwill, who is diſpoſed to pay his juſt debts, has a right to receive, as will be ſeen in the following note that has been obligingly ſent him.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the firſt, and acquainted with every tranſaction relative to what William Gazzam in his advertiſement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, calls an *aſſignment* of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an aſſignment, but an *agreement* to aſſign and changed no property, until actual delivery, and even as to what was delivered the property reverted and became veſted in you, as the agreement was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his ſuit, in conſideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or regain, as the caſe may be, and to recover your debts as if no ſuch agreement had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY,
SAM. S. MAHON